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SAMUEL SAWYER, Editor and Proprietor. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, AUG. 12, 1862.

VOLUME I.

From the Cincionati Commercial.]

WHY NOT ENLIST.

BY M. D. POTTER. Why don't I enlist? Ah, you see, I have reasons that answer me well; But there is my neighbor, young C. Why he stays no person can tell?
So hearty and rogged and brave,
And little to do here, you know,
He hasn't a house nor a field
And there isn't a reason to show!

'Ils true he's a pretty young wife, With a sweet little babe in her arms, But shall man risk the Nation's dear life Because a trail woman has harms?

Ah, if he comprehended our need, His wife and his babe would be kissed, He would tear their white arms from his neck And come promptly up and culist. But I have a farm and a hones, And cattle and sheep on the bills,

How can I turn from profit and loss, To think of a sick Nation's ills? What money I'd lose if I went-What chances for traffic and gain, Then think of the comf rts of nome, And the camp and the carnage and sixin!

But there is young Truman De Loss, Whose mother is widowed and old, And he has but little to do, Since their fa in by the Sheriff was sold. Since their is in by the sector was life should entist and get shot,
As many a one has before,
He mether could come on the town,
Or ask aims at the wealthy man's door.

"Tis shameful such fellows as he Should turn a deafear to the call.
That some should be slain by the fire Cannot be the firtune of all!
If I only stood in his choos,
With no toruse or kin to protect,

If I faitered to shoulder my gun, I ought to be shot for neglect. I am mady to cheer the old flag And toss up my hat in the air— As long as it conts not a cent, By the Union I'm ready to awent!

Let the blood of the Nation flow out

Like a river to ranquish its foe, et each fath r and brother turn out, (But the doctor says I cannot go!) Ah! there comes an alarm from the South Like the swimmer's snarpery of distress An army, beleagured and watched, By a vigilant for, is sore oppressed! And the temple of liberty rocks And trembles from furret to base, And the Eagle screams out in the storm Ashamed of the ignoble race!

Communicated 1 TENNESSEE MONEY.

As a citizen of this great metropolis, and somewhat interested (a one man interest,) in its commercial prosperity and future greatness, I present a few more thoughts on currency. I have the right to offer these suggestions, and the reader has the right to reject or combat them. THE WAR is an excuse for allthe great corn-growing and perk-producing State of Tennessee, or of its great mart of trade-Memphis. Neither has Tennessee moby a very small number, but otherwise, a very respectable class of citizens, known as cotton and sugar sellers and street brokers, the other for the balance of the people, composing about nineteen-twentieths of the whole community. It is a very striking and singular fact, that this first class of people, instead of controlling circumstances, are themselves (or seem to be,) controlled by circumstances. Some of them have been unfortunate enough to have borrowed gold, and they have to sell for gold to make their word and obligation good, others, that are good Union men, are determined to sell for nothing but gold or green-backs, " just for spite," because, forsooth, the dealers who came here on the opening of the blockade, sold their goods for gold and Northern funds. Another class want gold because they are going South, and still another class, and, by far the larger portion of these afflicted people, want good money because they are going North, they do not wish to ship their cotton and sugar North for sale, oh! no; they will sell it here for less than Northern prices, so they can take their good money with them. Of course, every man has a right to a choice of funds in effecting sales, but it is a disputed point whether they have the right to shave Tennessee bank notes and pass them again at par, at the same time raising "a hue and cry" against merchants for discounting Tennessee money, or for charging enormous profits. One man can pull down more brick wall in a day than forty men could build, so can one man, who sells for an exclusive currency, or, makes a livelihood by shaving his neighbor's money, do more injury to the currency than twenty merchants who have a license to sell "at one place," could counteract. Again, commission merchants, who pay from \$109 to \$150 license, and are taxed five per cent. a month extra, are confined to one place, while dozens of people are peddling sugar and cotton about town without license. and consequently without law, utterly rejecting Tennessee bank notes, thereby making an

close observer need not be told that for months the New England banks have been forcing their circulation westward, and while western editors have time and again cautioned their mutilation of our own soil as would leave us patrons against the circulation of the small bills of eastern banks, I have yet to see the first editorial of the kind in a Memphis paper. It is just possible that a series of vast victo-As a merchant, I am forced before the public in self-defense, and in defense of a currency in which every Memphian is interested in upholding. Eastern bank notes derive their credit from the fact that they will buy articles not manufactured or produced in sufficient quantities in Tennessee. They are, however, of nominal and uncertain value, for, by recent statements, the New England banks have only about one dollar in specie for every twelve of their circulation-some of them whose paper passes freely have but one dollar to sixteen! Reader, I have a question to put just here: Dare any sane man say that our banks are in suit, that we shall soon be ready for all our any such fix? If not, why is the attempt fellow-countrymen! If we do not live to the made to discredit them at home except for end of our struggle for freedem, we may rest sinister motives? Again: the Treasury note content that the end will be a good one. paper will soon force the circulation of the New England banks home, and then look out for the inevitable result of an expanded bank- one sun.

insidious war upon our own money.

Inseperably connected with the subject, the

fear from the circulation of Treasury notes; for, as fast as this paper is disbursed, it finds 300 000 Western Troops Ready its way north to purchase northern goods. Just here I raise my pen against the circulation of eastern bank notes in our midst, and Order of the President Concerning Per-

in favor of our own, not that I love Yankee paper less, but our own more. Our own paper, controled by our own men, and the profits of banking distributed among our own people, is the true doctrine. The issues of the State The Guerrilla Porter Defeated. banks of Ohio, of Indiana, of Iowa, and the Missouri banks, are among the best banks of the country, from the fact of their being in the valley of the Mississippi, and not therefore subject to the whims and caprices of the

"bulls" and "bears" of Wall street. MERCHANT.

Sensible Resolutions.

On the 30th ult., the citizens of Philadelphia assembled in Independence Square by thousands and thousands, for the purpose of expressing their views, and in order to show their willingness to sustain the Government of the Stars and Stripes under any and all conditions. After several able and patriotic speeches the following resolutions were adopted unani-

mously: 1. Resolved, That the welfare of the people, and our existence as a nation, demand that the war which has been forced upon us by rebellious States, without cause or provocation, shall be prosecuted, on the part of the Government, with the stern and inflexible purpose of conquering its enemies; and that all the power and all the means which the Executive can command ought to be employed for that pur-

pose, without hesitation or delay. (Cheers.)
2. That we thank the President for the recent orders issued by his authority, indicating an abandonment of that policy which has pro-tected the property of rebels, proved disastrous to the health of our armies, and, by prolonging the war, has illustrated the fact that such leniency to our enemies is neither merci-

ful nor wise. (Prolonged cheering.) 3. That we acknowledge only as our friends those who are loyal to the Government and give it an earnest and unqualified support; and that all others, whether living in our midst or fighting in the ranks of our foes, are our enemies and the enemies of the people, and ought to be treated as such.

This resolution created a perfect furore of evidences of approval. 4. That no interference by foreign powers in the pending war can be tolerated on any premost every evil or grievance, yet, it does not text or any circumstances, but will be resisted affect in the remotest degree the currency of to the last extremity; and to that end we solemnly pledge to each other and to the Gov-

ernment our lives, our property, and our honor as a people. [Enthusiassic applause.] int we hearing approve the call of the ney any influence on the war. One thing how. President for an additional force of three hunever is certain, we have in Memphis two cup- dred thousand men, and ratify the proceedings of the preliminary meeting of citizens held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on the 26th instant, on the subject of subscriptions and bounties to volunteers to fill the regiments and companies required from Philadelphia.

6. That the mayor and council of the city and the proper authorities of the several counties of the State, be requested to have the muster rolls of all Pennsylvania regiments and companies from their respective localities, engaged in the service of the country during the present war, copied into books of parchment, suitably bound and numbered, with entries of the ages, places of birth, residences and occupations of all the officers and men, and deposit the same in the Hall of Independence, to be preserved among its rells of honor as a legacy o our children. (Cries of "Good!" "Good!

7. That every able-bodied citizen capable of bearing arms be requested to unite himself with some military organization, for the purpose of receiving tactical instruction and preparing himself for such mi" ary service as the necessities of the cou. ry may require. (Cheers.)

The question being taken, they were unanimously and vociferously approved.

Letter from "Occasional." Washington, July 30,1862.—Annihilation ! Shall the Republic be annihilated? Such is the distinct alternative. Which shall we choose? The hour for hesitation is passed. The hour for determination has come. Every minute adds alike to the responsibilities and to the perils of the Government. But the Government must be saved. In this great necessity all minor issues, doubts and interests are absorbed. It is one of the grand characteristics of our people that every new danger calls from them new courage. Victory does not create over-exultation; for victory is their deserved reward, and they accept it as such. But defeat maddens them. They do not find the word defeat in their vocabulary; and they have not yet learned to submit to the decree that a cause so right as ours may sometimes be overborne by the worst of foes. But they rebound from every fall with herculean energy. To such a race the alternative of the annihilation of their Government or the annhilaof the rebellion is now present-They will not weaken under that is needed is that they should that it is so. This done and the great work is begun. There are some things that should be written on our hearts like those axioms that have lived so long as to become petrified facts. These are: No peace that is not conquerred. The rebels fight for their lives and for our death. We could not give what they would demand, without consenting to our own degradation, and to such a

doubly degraded. Reading our reverses in this light, we must accept them as admonitions and instructions. ries would have produced a peace equally false and temporary. God, in his providence, may send us disaster as well to chasten as to crystalize us-to lower our pride and to harden us for a long fight and a lasting settlement. Every day educates us for a higher destiny. It is nazing how much the traveler can endure after he has passed over a difficult journey. A year ago we were raw and undisciplined, indolent, luxurious and self sufficient-strat alike to our weakness and our strength. day we are a people who have passed through a dreadful probation; and although probably no nearer the peace that must at last come to us than twelve months since, get so conscious of our power, and so confident of a right, re foes, foreign and domestic. Courage, then,

The solar system has a large family, but only

paper circulation. Tennessee has nothing to LATE FROM RICHMOND.

for the Field.

sons Discouraging Enlistments.

MICHIGAN'S QUOTA FULL.

From the Catro Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 7 .- A civilian, captured at Front Royal some time since, and formerly employed in the House of Representatives here, reached Washington to-day via Fredericksburg, having left Richmond on Friday last, where he has been about the city on parole for one or two weeks. He is not able to communicate much because of his parole, but declares that Richmond has not been evacuated, and that there has been no signs of pestilence there, though there is a vast amount of

The rebel army lies east of the city, and he is confident, from what he has learned, that its effectiveness has been greatly exaggerated. NASHVILLE, August 7 .- By direction of the President, Lient. Alonzo Miller, of the 61st Ohio, and 2d Lieut. W. C. Hatchins, of the 17th Wisconsin, are dismissed from the service of the United States.

Among the wounded at Malvern Hill is Col. Gamble, of the 8th Illinois cavalry. BALTIMORE, Aug. 7 .- Quite a stampede is in progress from this city of parties eager to es-

cape the draft. Some are going to Europe, many to Canada, and some to various Northern States.

Many leading secesh are leaving for parts unknown. From the N. Y. Tribune,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Richard Basted of New York is appointed Brigadier General of volunteers, and ordered to report to Governor Morgan.

The arrival of Cassius M. Clay is now hourly expected by the government. His friends claim that he and Gen. Fremont are to have full military control of the territory west of the Mississippi. From the N. Y. Herald.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Aug. 7.—The expedition sent out under Gen. Gibbon last Tuesday has returned. A portion of the command under Col. Cutler dashed off to the right and made a descent upon Frederick Hall station, twelve miles from Gordonsville, on the Virginia Central railroad, destroying the buildings, stores, and about half a mile of the track. Gibbon, with the main body, had a \$200,000. sharp skirmish with the enemy on the Richmond telegraph road, twelve miles from Fredericksborg. Several prisoners were taken. We lost one man killed and several taken were wounded.

The enemy had been apprised of our advance, and came around upon our rear Bowling Green.

The loss sustained by the rebels is unknown. Washington, Aug. 8.—From intelligence meet them. received at the War Department, it was accertained that 300,000 Western troops of the new levy, will be ready to go into the field this week. This report delights the President as much as it would loyal people who are anxously waiting his efforts to hurry up the end of the rebellion. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 7 .- At day-light on

the morning of the 2d, Col. Lowther, with a band of one hundred and twenty-five, attacked Captain Birch's command, of seventyfive Federals, at Ozark. Capt. Birch having been apprised of the meditated attack, fired and abandoned his tents and withdrew into the brush, soon after which, the enemy made into the burning camp, and called upon our men to surrender. Capt. Birch responded with a vol-ley of musket balls, emptied several saddles. when the rebels bloke and run, loosing most of their arms, and a portfolio containing musterrolls and correspondence. The enemy had two killed and several wounded. After retreating forty miles from Forsythe, on White river, where Birch attacked them at day-light, on the morning of the 4th, and killed three of them, wounded seven, and captured twentyfive horses, seventy guns, most of the clothing and saddles of the men, with two hundred letters, and original authority from the War Department of the Confederate States, authorizing Col. Lowther to organize a regiment of partisan ranger for service in Missouri, Kanans, Iowa, and Illinois. Coffen, Hughes and Fracy are making a strong effort to get a footing in the State, but the activity of our troops have so far prevented it. The citizens are being enrolled in the State malitia. Thirty-four companies have already been organized, fifteen of which have been armed and are now chasing guerrillas and assisting our troops to maintain quiet. There is an excited state of feeling, and death to guerrillas is the motto. Seven guerrillas were hung in one day, by a party of citizens who joined together for a fox base. The time for resorting to law or waiting for Government troops has gone by, and loyal citizens are determined to take matters in their own hands, and rid the country of

lawless merrauders and guerrillas. WASHINGTON, August 7 .- Cassius M. Clay is talked of as likly to be sent to Cincinnati to assume command of the department of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. Prominent Kentuckians have assumed that troops shall be crowded into Kentucky, as fast as raised in Ohio and Indians. They ask also that the property of rebels shall be seized at once, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance shall be driven South.

order authorizing the arrest of persons discouraging enlistments, has been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8. Ordered, First, That all United States marshals, superintendents or chiefs of police in any town, city or district may be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by acts, or speech, or writing in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second, That immediate report be made to Gen. S. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a militery commission. Third. The expenses of arrest and impris-

onment will be certified to by the chief clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment. EDWIN M. STANTON, [Signed]

Secretary of War. DETROIT, August 8 .- Michigan has nearly filled her quota under the first call for 300,000 call without resorting to draft if a short ex-tension of time is allowed; eight regiments Murphy, I believe in second love."

of infantry and one of cavalry from this State will be ready for the field as soon as equip-

ments are ready.

HARRISBURG, August 8 .- Volunteers are coming in by thousands. There will be by Saturday next a sufficient number to fill the 15 regiments which, with the regiments from Philadelphia, will fill the State quota full. Several regiments completely organized, armed and equipped will start for the seat of war early next week.

CINCINNATI, August 8 .- Specials from Inlianapolis says a gentleman just arrived from Knoxville, Tennessee, reports a force of 15,-000 infantry, a proportion of artillery and cavalry, at that place, expecting to march on Kentucky at an early day.

All the Indiana regiments but two are full.

There is considerable excitement in all parts of the State. Recruiting progresses with unusual rapidity. All the regiments authorized will be full this week. The 93d Ohio regiment, commanded by Col.

Chas. Anderson, brother of Sumter Anderson, is now full, one thousand men having been recruited in fifteen days in Montgomery, Butler and Preble counties. The City Council and Chambers of Commerce and members of the bar held a meeting

this morning to take into consideration what action is necessary in relation to the murder of Gen. McCook. Contributions to the bounty fund have

reached \$80,000.

Henderson, Ky., Aug. 7.—Col. McNeill's forces came up with Porter's guerrillas a few miles northeast of Kirkville, Adams county, yesterday morning, and followed him, skirmishing, into town, where a general fight ensued, in which the rebels lost 150 killed, forty wagons of supplies, and ten wagons of arms. Porter's forces are scattered.

St. Louis, Aug. 8 .- Gen. Morrill, driving active operations against the guerrillas in northeast Missouri, will call all able-bodied and loyal men to his assistance, and subsist his command on secessionists.

The jurisdiction of the Provost Marshal of the State has been extended over Illinois and lows.

Recruiting in the city is progressing very satisfactorily, and there is little doubt the eight regiments called for under the President's first proclamation will soon be filled. Recruits from the country are coming in rapidly, and the people are fast placing themselves on one side or the other.

From the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Aug. 5 .- Sailed, ship Wild

Pigeon for Valparaiso. The bark E. A. Rawlings, in employ of the Government, was recently wrecked at the mouth of the Colorado river, having a cargo of commissary stores for Ft. Yuma, valued at

The work on the new levee around Sacrasaid it will cost over \$200,000, and to be from eight to ten feet high, and of sufficient prisoners. But two of Gen. G.bbon's column strength to leave no room for apprehensions of future inundation. The first train of overland emigrants from

> Oregon. No trouble on the road. Three companies of Oregon cavalry had gone out to San Francisco, Aug. 6 .- The confiscated

> ship, Henry Brigham, was sold by the United States Marshal yesterday, for \$15,000. A dividend was declared by the Ohpir Silver Mining Company, for the month ending the 5th inst., of \$72 per foot. The shares of the mine are now selling at \$2,400 per foot. Ex-tremely flattering accounts are received from all the silver mines in Nevada. Bullion receipts are large, and the stock going up. There

is danger of a speculative furore. The Overland Mail has commenced arriving. Since the recent change in the route, the trip from St. Joseph to Salt Lake has been made in seven days.

Dabney, the Scout of the Rappahannock. A correspondent of the Evening Post, who is with Gen. Pope's army, has the following notice of a negro scout, illustrative of the idea many military men hold that the negroes will

fight well and faithfully: "Our man-the guide in the two exploits of our cavalry-deserves brief mention. He is certainly a marked man-loyal, true, and brave to a fault. Virginia may well be proud of him, and the rebels of this vicinity have tested their appreciation by subscribing and offering a reward for his head of fifteen hundred dol lars. His skin is somewhat darker than ours; but the front rank of our brave soldiers has willingly give him place, and his sorvices at scout and guide have been invaluable. He was a slave two months ago, at seventy-five cents a day; he is worth to the Government a dozen of the best of us. I notice on his but tons the " Ense petit placidam sub libertat quie tem" of Massachusetts. The old Bay State need not be ashamed to have her proud motto borne by Dabney, the dreaded scout of the

How Our Soldiers Have Guarded Rebel

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of our army at Fredericksburg: CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Va.,

May 25, 1862. For many long months previous to the appointment of General Pope our officers and oldiers in this department were justly indignant and loud in their complaints that they were compelled by stringent orders to guard rebel property, and in some cases half starved their horses while waving fields of grain lay ripe before them; that when, after a weary march, they came into camp, cold and wet, and Washington, August 8 .- The following took a few fence rails to cook a scanty meal, they were ordered to rebuild the fence, rail for rail: and that when we first entered Falmouth, Va., and betrayed into an ambushlosing eight men and an officer-by a female rebel, they should be directed to guard the

house of this same woman. All these things I know to be true, and can

prove by very many witnesses. At the same time these Secessionists, secure in their guarded mansions, boasted, in the very ears of the Union sentries at their doors, that they could go to Richmond, carry dispatches, return, and even dine at the tables of the Union generals. In Fredericksburg, that pesthole of rebeldom, our brave men have been insulted at every corner, because, forsooth, the gentle ladies, whose brothers thirst for our blood not less fiercely than themselves, refuse to walk under the flag of our country.

THE WHOLE THING EXPLAINED .- We find the following in an exchange. It explains the Whole question:

Do I believe in second love? Humph! a man buys a pound of sugar isn's it sweet? men, and will finish her quota under the last and when it's gone don't you want another

Norfolk Union Suppressed. Gen. Veile on Saturday suppressed the Norfolk Union for publishing the following burlesque proclamation, which was calculated to bring Com, Goldsborough into ridicule:

FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, 7 Wm. W. Lamb, would-be Mayor, and the Rebels

generally, Norfolk, Va.: Whereas it is reported to me that about 25,-000 infernal blackguard rebels are making their way from Richmond through Suffolk to drive out the soldiers of Abraham Lincoln, and to cut the throats of the Union men of Norfolk, therefore take notice that on the appearance of the first d-d rebel scoundrel within these lines, I'll blow you and your city to h-ll. Tell this to your women.

Yours, Goldsborough, Admiral, etc. The Union was afterwards allowed to continue its publication upon apologizing for what had been done, and publishing the subjoined communication from Rear-Admiral Golds-

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA, ?

NORFOLK, Va., August 2, 1862. Sir:—In the Norfolk Union of yesterday there appeared a vile and profane communication, purporting to be the substance of one recently written by me to you. As I have never before this moment addressed to you a line upon any subject whatever, and as I never, to my knowledge, had the pleasure of exchanging even a word with you, I have only to say, with regard to the above, that, if you have received one of the kind, it is a forgery, and alone worthy of the vulgar and ridiculous person who conceived it.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, [Signed] L. M. Goldsborough, Flag Officer Commanding N. A. B. S. Wm. W. Lamb, Esq., Norfolk, Va.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has a letter from a war correspondent at Huntsville, Ala., from which we extract the following:

Has the fact not impressed itself upon your mind that the Generals from the border slave States, as a general rule, are much sounder on the slavery question as it relates to the war than those from the North? It has very often occurred to me that this was so, and very strange in being true. For instance, we have in Baell's corps, Rousseau, Johnston, Critten-den, Nelson, and Jackson from Kentucky, who are Major and Brigadier-Generals-pretty inteportant commands. All these men are for an energetic prosecution of the war-hard blows, no matter who is hit, and tight lines, no matter whose mouth is sore under the bit. If a rebel has a negro and he falls into our hands, either of these mentioned would send him to the rear and put him astride a horse and make a teamster of him. If the slave's master turned Union, and came for his \$1,000 bill, they would dismiss him immediately without his negro, or put him astride of another horse and make a teamster of the master. Now all these men own slaves, Crittenden and Jackson a large number each. They are as much interested in them pecuniarily as Jeff. Davis is, but they don't wince at it. On the other hand, we have Buell, McCook, Thos. Sherman, (Port Royal) Wood, and others who are from the Northern States. They don't own a nigger, and never expect to: but they are as fastidious and tender in regard mento City is progressing energetically. It is to the rights in slaves of these stay-at-home rebels-as if the salvation of the country depended on the salvation of slavery. They cannot be brought to look upon slaves as anything but an article to be protected by numerous guards for the master, who says he rehelled to save his slaves. They go so far as to yield protection to those masters, even after it is known that they have been in the rebel army. Buell is making himself highly unpopular by this course, and if he does not take care will unsest himself. Thomas is more quiet, but has yielded himself to this policy of Buell McCook is noisy-loud, to an excessive and disgusting degree, in his professions of proslavery epinions. Port Royal Sherman is excusable; he hasn't any better sense. Wood is from Indiana, and will eventually be found to entertain ideas not unlike, though hardly as extreme as those of Jesse D. Bright. The fact s, that the Generals from Kentucky, slaveholders as they are, are more rigid with rebels-more energetic in their war making and war policy-and far more practical in their views on and treatment of slaves than the same rank of officials from the North. Can you tell why?

An Unexpected Dilemma for a Secession-

A Methodist preacher, a traitor, formerly belonging to Hartford county, Maryland, returned thither a short time since, a fugitive from Virginia. Having occasion to visit a store in the neighborhood kept by a Quaker, he began, while there, to utter his treasonable

sentiments. "Thee must not talk so in my store," ex-claimed the Friend. "Thee has left thy friends and come hither-thee must now go out of my store, or I shall put thee out and thrash thee afterward. "I thought that Quakers did not fight,"

said the preacher.

"Friends who are sanctified never fight," replied the Quaker, "but I am one that is not; hence thee had better leave quickly." The Salessionist had not provided for this emergency, and judged it expedient to leave. RECENTLY a clergyman waited on Secretary

Stanton, for the purpose of recommending a brother for a chaplaincy in the army. Mr. Stanton replied, "Rather a great converson' -implying a little doubt as to the candidate's hearty loyalty. The gentleman began to qualify and aver that the conversion, though recent, was a sound one. "The rule of the Methodist Church," replied the Secretary, "is to admit persons through a term of probation to full fellowship; and, sir, we shall have to put this case on probation.'

A PANTHEIST asked of old Dr. Emmons. of Franklin, Massachusetts: "How old are you?" "Sixty-six: and how old are you?" came the quick reply. "As old as creation, sir," was the triumphant response. "Then you are of the same age with Adam and Eve?" "Certainly, I was in the garden when they were." "I have always heard that there was a third person in the garden with them, but I never knew before that it was you." The Pantheist did not follow up the discussion.

THE MEANING OF "HURRAH."-A great many people have shouted "Hurrah!" many a time and oft, but comparatively few knew its deriviation and primary meaning. It originated among the Eastern' nations, where it was used as a war cry—from the belief that every man who died in the battle for his country went to heaven. It is derived from the Sclavonic word "Hurrag," which means "To

A ROGUE asked charity on pretense of being dumb. A lady having asked him, with equal simplicity and hamanity, how long he had been dumb, he was thrown off his guard, and answered, "From birth, madam," "Poor fellow!" said the lady, and gave him half a crown.

GET out of the way, boy-get out of the way," said a gentleman on horseback to a boy in the road; "my horse don't like donkeya."
"Don't he?" said the boy, "then why don't he kick you off?"